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Burgh of



Greenock



ANNUAL REPORT

on the
HEALTH OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR 1965

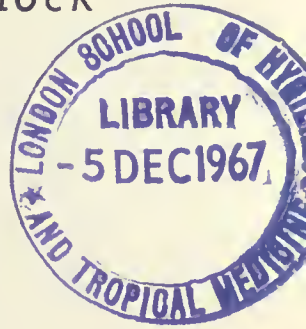
BY

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

Burgh of



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HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

GORDON S. GARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health

WILLIAM THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health

*MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*MARY M. COCHRAN, M.B., Ch.B., (Half Time)

*MARY MARCROFT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G., (Part Time)

*JEAN D LAWRIE, M.B., B.S., (Part Time)

*OLIVIA M. WELSH, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., BAO., (Part Time)

*Part time on School Health Service

Epidemic Officer and Port Health Inspector

ROBERT FORREST

Superintendent Nursing Officer

MARGARET J. FERRIER, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer

HELEN D. HAMILTON, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Health Visitors

MARY McFARLANE

Mrs A. F. COOLES

MARY MacLEOD

ANNIE McLOONE

Mrs McNEIL

Mrs M. SMITH

HELEN C. W. EAGLESHAM

Mrs McKAY

Mrs I. G. HUGHES

JESSIE M. STRUTHERS

MARGARET McGHEE

MARION G. K. THOMSON

MARGARET ROBERTSON

*Infectious Diseases Nurse—ISABEL CRUMLISH **

* Half-time as Mental Deficiency Visitor.

In addition, 2 nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time health visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Miss M. McArthur and Mrs I. G. Waddell.

Corporation Midwives

MARY THOMSON

MARGARET STEELE

AMELIA McLEOD

Mrs AGNES ANDERSON

Mrs MARY MACKAY

MARY BLAIKIE

JULIA S. BOYLE

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time midwives under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Mrs Agnes Gordon and Miss A. Lothian.

Administrative Assistant:—ARCHIBALD McAUSLAND

PERSONNEL—Continued*Office Staff*

MARY A. CORMACK	ANNABEL THOMSON
MARGARET WALMSLEY	CATHERINE JEFFREY
MURIEL A. NELSON	ANNE R. PHILP
MARGARET HUNTER	HILDA C. TONNER
ELIZABETH ANGUS	JEAN PUDDICK
SHEILA KING	ISABELLA NICHOLS

Domestic Help Supervisor

Mrs M. WARD

Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds

Mrs B. WEBSTER	Mrs M. McGUIRE	Mrs N. ARMOUR	Mrs A. McLEAN
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Caretaker, Health & Welfare Department

WILLIAM MURRAY*

* Also Removals Officer, part-time

District Disinfecting Officer and Driver

GEORGE PETTICREW

CHIROPODY CLINIC

MARY POLLOCK Senior Chiropodist
 ELIZABETH WHYTE, Chiropodist
 ELIZABETH F. MOILLOY, Attendant

OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Supervisor
 ALLAN CAMERON, Assistant Supervisor

SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION*School Medical Officers*

From the afore-mentioned Medical Staff the services equivalent to 1½ Medical Officers are engaged on School Health Section.

School Nurses

ELIZABETH L. CRICHTON	JEAN McKENDRICK
Mrs JOAN TELFER	ELLEN McKERRELL

Office and Clinic Staff

MARGARET McKINNON	JANET BURNS	MARJORY McFADYEN
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WELFARE SECTION*Welfare Officer*

THOMAS SUTHERLAND

Assistant Welfare and Mental Health Officers

PETER DUNN	P. W. A. AITKENHEAD	WILLIAM McINTOSH
WILLIAM COPLAND	Mrs K. SCOTT	Miss M. A. CURRIE
A. CAMPBELL SNODDY		

Handcraft Instructor

MARGARET WEBSTER

Matrons Elderly Persons' Homes

AGNES SPENCER—Belleaire Home
 CHRISTINA JUSTICE—Hillend House

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To the SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, the
PROVOST, MAGISTRATES and COUNCILLORS of the BURGH
of GREENOCK

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Burgh for the year 1966.

It is my sad duty to record the death in the early part of the year of Dr. May Bell, who for many years had cared for the health of the school children of the Burgh. She will be sadly missed by her colleagues and many others in all walks of life.

The health of the Burgh improves steadily as a result of improved nutrition, better housing, more widespread education and the general availability of medical services. Infectious disease has largely been controlled and arterial disease, cancer, accidents and suicide remain as major causes of death.

Emphasis is being placed on preventive measures, for example, the cervical cytology service which is planned to commence in January, 1967. Deaths from lung cancer continue to increase. Responsible medical opinion holds that cigarette smoking is the main cause of this disease.

The Domestic Help Service continues to expand and is of considerable benefit to the recipients.

I wish to record my thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued loyal service. I am also grateful for the co-operation of other officials, and to the members of the Health and Welfare and other Committees of the Corporation for their continued interest in the work of this Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. CARRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1966

Population as estimated at middle of 1966	...	...	...	72.388
Acreage of Burgh	...	...	...	4.159
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	17.40
Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	...	...	...	20.2
Illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births	...	...	...	5.8
Marriage rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	8.9
Death-rate—all causes, per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	12.5
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	0.11
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	0.10
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases	...	...	...	0.12
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	27
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	18
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	19
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	0.00

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise given.

VITAL STATISTICS 1966

POPULATION—The estimate of the population by the Registrar General at the middle of 1966 was 72,388 which is the figure used in this report unless otherwise stated.

This estimate is a decrease of 914 to that of 1965.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in 1966 is 553. The average for the past ten years is 735.

Table III second column gives a picture of the steady decline of the estimated population of Greenock over the years despite a high birth rate and average death rate.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE—The number of live births after correction for transfers was 1,459 (790 males, 669 females). The rate is 20.2 per thousand. This is lower than that of 21.7 in 1965 and the lowest since 1953. The average for the last five years is 22.4.

The birth rate for Scotland as a whole was 18.6.

Tables I and III give more details on this subject.

The illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births is 5.8 compared with a total Scottish rate of 6.4.

INFANT MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS—The number of deaths of children under one year was 39 (25 males, 14 females). The quinquennial average is 44.

The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths within the first year of life) is 27 per thousand live births. The figure for Scotland as a whole is 23.

The neo-natal death rate (i.e. deaths within the first four weeks of life) is 18 compared with 18 in 1965 and a quinquennial average of 18. The general rate for Scotland is 15.2 and is the lowest recorded.

Stillbirths numbered 29 giving a rate of 19 per thousand total births as compared with a quinquennial average of 20. The rate for Scotland is 16.2 and is the lowest ever recorded in Scotland.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE—The total number of deaths in the Burgh in 1966 after correction for transfers was 906 (458 males, 448 females). The death rate is 12.5 compared with 12.2 in 1965 and a quinquennial average of 12.3.

The average age at death (excluding infants) is 68 as against 70 which is the average for the last five years.

CAUSES OF DEATH—The following were the chief causes of death during 1966:—

Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	337	= 37% of total deaths
Malignant Diseases	... ..	163	= 18% of total deaths
Diseases of the Nervous System	...	153	= 17% of total deaths
Respiratory Diseases	... ..	89	= 10% of total deaths
Violence	... ..	33	= 4% of total deaths

Diseases of the Circulatory System—Of the number of deaths from this cause 309 were from diseases of the heart with a death rate of 4.27 which is similar to the quinquennial average of 4.27.

For the classification of heart disease see Table II.

Malignant Deaths—163 deaths (85 males, 78 females), were attributed to cancer in its various forms. This is six less than in 1965. The death rate is 2.25 and similar to the quinquennial average of 2.25.

Respiratory Cancer accounted for 55 deaths (47 males, 8 females) recorded in age groups as under:—

Age Group	15-25	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84
Males - -	1	2	7	16	17	4
Females - -	—	1	1	2	3	1

The following table shows the deaths due to respiratory cancer during the past five years:—

Year	Males	Females	Total
1962 - - -	27	4	31
1963 - - -	30	5	35
1964 - - -	37	8	45
1965 - - -	42	8	50
1966 - - -	47	8	55

Diseases of the Nervous System—The deaths classified in this group totalled 153 of which 146 were due to cerebral incidents. The death rate from the latter cause was 2.02 compared with the quinquennial average of 1.63.

Diseases of Respiratory System—Excluding tuberculosis these diseases caused 89 deaths with a death rate of 1.22. The average number of deaths in this group over the last five years has been 82 with a rate of 1.11.

Bronchitis was responsible for 48 of the respiratory deaths (41 males, 7 females) of which number 34 were over the age of 65 years. The death rate was 0.66 which is more than the quinquennial average of 0.59.

Pneumonia accounted for 35 deaths (20 males, 15 females) with a death rate of 0.48. This is more than the quinquennial average of 0.43. Four of the pneumonia deaths were in children between one month and one year old and 22 were in persons over 65 years.

Deaths from Violence—These numbered 33 of which 3 were suicidal 8 were motor vehicle accidents, 13 (6 males, 7 females) due to accidents in the home and 9 due to other forms of violence.

Of the accidents in the home 1 occurred to a child under one year and 11 in persons over 65 years.

The quinquennial averages of deaths from violence are 5 from suicide, 6 from motor vehicle accidents, 22 home accidents, and 15 others.

Tuberculosis—During the year the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 7 which gives a death rate of 0.10. The rate for Scotland was 0.05.

There was one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1966.

The total tubercular death rate for Greenock is therefore 0.11 as against 0.09 for Renfrew County and 0.06 for Scotland.

Principal Epidemic Diseases—(Influenza, measles, meningococcal infection, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, and typhoid). 9 deaths occurred in this group, one from measles and eight from influenza. The death rate is 0.12 which is greater than the quinquennial average of 0.05.

Diseases of the Digestive System—Deaths referable to this system numbered 38 of which 7 were due to intestinal obstruction and hernia and 5 to gastric and duodenal ulcers.

Genito Urinary System—Deaths from diseases in this group totalled 19 of which 3 were due to nephritis and nephrosis, 7 to enlargement of the prostate and 7 to infections of the kidneys.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth—No deaths occurred in this group.

The following table gives the maternal death rate per thousand total births for the period 1945-1966:—

Period	Maternal Death-rate
1945—1949	1.32
1950—1954	1.36
1955—1959	0.72
1960—1964	0.69
1965	0.00
1966	0.00

Congenital Malformations—There were 10 deaths from this cause of which 3 occurred in children under 4 weeks, 5 in children between 1 month and 1 year of age and the others in children under 10 years.

Diseases of Newborn and Early Infancy—These deaths numbered 22 of which 11 were of the group due to birth injuries, asphyxia and atelectasis and 9 were of the group peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified. The quinquennial average of deaths in this group is 24.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the Section "Care of Mothers and Young Children".

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1966 there were 1,114 cases of infectious diseases ascertained by this department. This figure does not include tuberculosis, venereal disease or scabies. The total is 586 less than in 1965 and less than the quinquennial average of 2,292.

Tabulated information regarding infectious diseases may be found in Tables IV, V and VI, at the end of the report.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Anthrax—One case occurred in Greenock in 1966. A report concerning this case and those others which had occurred in the previous year was submitted to the Scottish Home and Health Department who expressed considerable interest in the subject and propose publishing material in due course. This investigation and the safety measures adopted from the findings involved painstaking effort by the department.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever—4 cases occurred in 1966, three of which were in children under 1 year. No connection between the cases was established.

Dysentery—50 cases of dysentery were recorded as against 137 in the previous year and a quinquennial average of 97. There are various types of this disease but always spread by human contact. Thorough washing of the hands before preparing food and before eating food would do much to reduce the incidence of the disease. This department spends a great deal of time tracing contacts and arranging treatments much of which could be avoided by personal hygiene.

Food Poisoning—Only 4 sporadic cases were confirmed during the year. The organisms responsible were *S. dublin*, *S. typhimurium* from infected food in Barcelona and *S. derby* after holiday eating in Isle of Man.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—One case of this disease was notified in 1966. There have only been two other cases in the previous five years.

Pneumonia—99 cases of notifiable pneumonia were ascertained in 1966, of which one was of the acute influenzal type and the others acute primary cases. The quinquennial average of notifications is 120.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia—2 cases of puerperal fever and 16 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. The quinquennial averages are 6 and 24 respectively.

Scarlet Fever—53 cases were ascertained in 1966. The quinquennial rate is 42.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid—One case of paratyphoid B occurred. The patient was aged 83 years and was being treated in hospital for eight weeks for anaemia when the infected stool was detected. No source of infection was found and specimens from all known contacts were negative.

Whooping Cough—53 cases were notified this year as against 121 cases in 1965 and a quinquennial average of 132.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Medical practitioners, parents, schoolmasters and others intimated the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not ordinarily notifiable and these are discussed below. The figures are incomplete but they provide a reasonably good index of the incidence in the Burgh.

Chickenpox—177 cases were notified in 1966 with the greatest incidence in the month of January and later in the months of November and December. In 1965 the total number of cases was 252 and the quinquennial average is 604.

Measles—There were 541 cases of measles ascertained during the year as against 540 in the year previous. The months of peak incidence were November and December.

German Measles—14 cases only were recorded as against 10 in 1965.

Mumps—60 cases were ascertained in 1966. The quinquennial average is 290.

Pneumonia (Not otherwise notifiable)—36 cases of this type were recorded as against 26 in 1965, and a quinquennial average of 37.

Venereal Diseases

The number of new cases who attended local clinics was as follows.—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Urethritis		Other Venereal Conditions		Non-Venereal Conditions	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Resident in the Burgh									
—	—	6	6	30	—	18	4	52	12
Cases attending from Ships;									
2	—	16	—	21	—	4	—	40	—

SCABIES AND VERMIN INFESTATION

During the year there were 881 total attendances made by 305 persons for treatment of verminous conditions at the local authority clinics. Of these 50 men, 67 women and 185 children suffered from scabies. Three only (2 women, 1 child) were treated for lice infestation. Some comparative figures of scabies cases treated in the past years are:—

					Men	Women	Children	Total
1951	-	-	-	-	6	2	9	17
1956	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	20
1961	-	-	-	-	37	43	136	216
1962	-	-	-	-	42	46	143	231
1963	-	-	-	-	60	74	193	327
1964	-	-	-	-	72	97	221	390
1965	-	-	-	-	47	67	196	310
1966	-	-	-	-	50	67	185	302

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological reports on specimens from the following sources and examined by the Bacteriological Service of the Western Regional Hospital Board have been intimated to this department:—

Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital,	...	...	33
Ravenscraig Hospital,	...	...	4
Larkfield Hospital,	...	...	3
Greenock Royal Infirmary	...	...	9
Private Practitioners	...	...	81
Medical Officer of Health	...	...	433
...			563

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX

All parents of newborn infants are informed by letter and by the Health Visitor in their area, of the advisability of having their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. Facilities for vaccination are readily available either at the surgery of the family doctor, or at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics. In all, 1,695 vaccinations were performed in 1966 of which 751 were primary vaccinations and 944 were re-vaccinations.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS (LOCKJAW)

Since 1959, protection against the above three diseases has been effected in the main by the use of a triple vaccine — the three injections being given at approximately the 3rd, 4th and 5th month of life, and a fourth, a booster dose, at about the sixteenth to eighteenth month of life. Immunity to diphtheria and tetanus is further boosted on school entry at the age of five years and again at the age of nine years. During the year 1966 there were no cases of diphtheria or tetanus within the Burgh, 53 cases of whooping cough were notified.

Number of children immunised:—

		P.H.D.	G.P's.	Total
Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster	...	3,018	—	3,018
Triple Vaccine	... ..	1,372	143	1,515
Triple Vaccine Booster	... ..	160	60	220

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Protection against Poliomyelitis continued to be effected by the use of the Sabin oral vaccine. A primary course of vaccination consists of three doses of oral vaccine administered at monthly intervals. This is usually carried out at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics commencing at the age of about 3 months. A fourth or booster dose of vaccine is recommended for children on entry to school at the age of five years.

In the course of the year 3,177 received their first dose of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, 2,761 their second, 2,326 their third and 2,745 received their fourth dose.

For the eighth year in succession no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred within the Burgh.

TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. vaccination against this disease was introduced to the Burgh early in 1950 and is now a well established feature of the campaign against tuberculosis. Initially B.C.G. vaccination was only offered, where appropriate, to contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. Early in 1952 the scheme was extended and B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children of school leaving age. Towards the end of 1954 the scheme was further extended to include children under the age of one year. The subject is discussed in greater detail in the chapter headed "Prevention of Illness — Care and After Care".

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The ante-natal clinics situated in the various areas of the Burgh again provided a service to expectant mothers attending the local authority and hospital clinic sessions. In addition to routine medical ante-natal supervision, all expectant and nursing mothers attending these clinics were advised to attend their own dentist for inspection and treatment if necessary. Instruction in Mothercraft and Relaxation Exercises is given to expectant mothers attending these clinics. Films and filmstrips on relevant subjects such as feeding baby, bathing baby, normal development, etc., were shown throughout the year.

A maternity outfit and supply of disinfectant were issued free of charge to each expectant mother one month before domiciliary confinement. The majority of post-natal examinations carried out during the year took place at the hospital clinic sessions as those mothers confined at home generally attended their own doctor for post-natal examination.

Ante-natal Clinics

Number of Local Authority clinic premises operating				
at the end of the year	...	...	...	5
Total number of women who attended	...	...	...	1,415
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	9,519

Maternal Mortality

The number of deaths resulting from pregnancy				
or confinement	...	...	...	0
Maternal death-rate	...	...	...	0.00

CHILD WELFARE

The Corporation's Child Welfare Clinics have been in full operation during 1966. Their function has been the prevention of illness and the early detection of defects in infants and young children.

Advice regarding feeding problems and infant care in general was given to the mothers attending the clinics. Minor ailments only were treated in the clinics; any defect of a more serious nature was referred to the family doctor and on occasion to a hospital consultant for further investigation and treatment. B.C.G. vaccination, Smallpox vaccination, immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus and Poliomyelitis vaccination, were also provided at the Child Welfare Clinics. Three of the clinics provide ultra-violet light therapy for debilitated children.

Mental Deficiency — Screening for Phenylketonuria

The Health Visitors continued the practice of routine testing for Phenylketones in the urine of all infants born within the Burgh. Two tests on the urine are carried out in each case at an interval of four weeks. No abnormal cases have been detected to date.

At Risk Register

This register is kept up to-date from information received from hospitals, general practitioners, and our own medical and nursing staff.

Child Welfare Clinics

Number of clinics provided by the Local Authority at
the end of the year 5

Number of children who attended clinics during the
year and were:—

(a) born in 1966	...	...	...	...	...	1,180
(b) born in 1961/65	...	...	...	...	...	891

Total number of attendances during the year by children:—

(a) born in 1966	...	...	...	...	...	4,734
(b) born in 1961/65	...	...	...	...	...	9,892

Diagnostic Clinics for Special Defects in Pre-School Children

These Special Clinics which assist in the early detection of mental and physical handicaps in pre-school children and offer advice and support to the parents of the children affected, have continued successfully.

The number of attendances and the classification of cases examined are given below:—

Attendances				Males	Females	Total
Number of first visits	...	...	...	28	12	40
Number of return visits	...	...	...	43	31	74
				—	—	—
Total Number of Visits				71	43	114
				—	—	—

Diagnostic Classification

A. Amentia	...	...	...	...	...	—
B. Behaviour disorders	...	...	...	...	...	114
C. Special senses disorders (i)	Visual	...	...	...	...	—
	(ii) Auditory	...	...	...	...	—

Toddlers' Playgrounds

The four toddlers' playgrounds continued to provide two three-hour sessions per day from Monday to Friday of each week, the only qualification for admission being age, but when the demand is heavy preference is given to specially deserving cases. These playgrounds have proved to be very popular with Greenock mothers. Free milk as pro-

vided in schools, is supplied morning and afternoon, but no other food is given. Average attendance per session at these playgrounds during the year 1966 was as follows:—

(a) Sinclair Street Playground	...	...	21
(b) Hillend Playground	...	...	26
(c) Lynedoch Street Playground	...	...	24
(d) Burns Road Playground	...	...	27

Convalescent Home Provision

There is no provision of this nature by the Local Authority but use was made as in previous years of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes at Dunoon. The Corporation gave a donation of 18 guineas for which in return they received 4 subscribers' lines entitling the recipients to two weeks' stay at the home.

HEALTH VISITING

During 1966, 16 Health Visitors were employed, two by Greenock District Nursing Association and fourteen by the Corporation, until October 1st, when Miss Helen Hamilton, Health Visitor, was appointed Depute Superintendent Nursing Officer, giving one-third of her time to administration and two-thirds to health visiting.

One Health Visitor attended the Scottish Council for Health Education Course in St. Andrews.

Two Health Visitors spent half of their time in mental health follow-up work.

Special visits on Home Accidents were carried out and, in addition, the department was requested by the Scottish Home and Health Department to carry out a survey on "Family and social factors concerned in child-bearing" so that the findings of this area could be compared with the findings for Glasgow and possibly with other areas at a later date. The health visitors carried out this task in addition to their regular duties. Results of this survey are at present being evaluated.

Ultra Violet Light Clinics were undertaken and Relaxation and Mothercraft classes were carried on at Wellpark Clinic and at Greenock Royal Infirmary with physiotherapist and hospital midwives. There were special sessions at the clinics for the examination of 2 year olds.

The Health Visitors assisted in 3 week Public Health Courses for general nursing students from Greenock Royal Infirmary.

Group Visited				Number Visited	Total Visits
(a)	Children born in 1966	...	...	1,613	15,767
(b)	Children born in 1965	...	...	1,798	11,470
(c)	Children born in 1961/64	...	...	4,355	16,361
(d)	Tuberculosis cases	...	...	243	859
(e)	Accidents in the home	...	...	899	1,139
(f)	Senior citizens	...	...	7	24
(g)	Other cases — Mental Health	...	...	127	1,072
	Problem Families	...	...	16	280
	Housing	...	...	8	10
	Miscellaneous	...	...	1,151	1,267
				10,217	48,249

Number of infants at age six months found to be:—

(a)	Breast fed	...	...	...	...	6
(b)	Partially breast fed	...	...	...	...	12
(c)	Not breast fed	...	...	...	...	816

HOME NURSING

During 1966 the home nursing service was continued under the auspices of Greenock District Nursing Association and Greenock Corporation. An average of 9.7 full-time nurses were employed: of these one State Enrolled Nurse was appointed in July and works very well alongside the Registered General Nurses.

During the protracted illness and hospitalisation of the Superintendent the work was very competently carried on by Mr Orr, male nurse, and staff, and later with Miss Helen Hamilton, Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer, who was appointed on 1st October, and was quickly absorbed in administrative duties.

One nurse went to Edinburgh Training Home in August and gained her Queen's Nurses Certificate.

Four cars are in constant use in the outlying areas — two were replaced during 1966.

Talks and lectures were given by staff to various guilds and organisations. Staff took part in the three week Public Health Section of the General Nurse Training.

New equipment, disposable and of the "aids to walking" type, were obtained and tried out during the year in an attempt to keep up to date.

Christmas gifts were chosen, wrapped and distributed by the nursing staff to many of the patients and were much appreciated.

The following tables give the record of patients and visits in 1966:—

Number of new patients nursed in 1966	...	...	...	659
Number of patients carried forward from 1965	...	...	...	220
Total number of cases attended	...	...	...	879
Number of visits paid	...	...	...	27,623

Included in above figures:—

Number of patients over 65 nursed	...	...	...	553
Number of visits paid to patients over 65 years	...	...	...	19,800
Number of Tuberculosis patients nursed	...	...	...	20
Number of visits to Tuberculosis patients	...	...	...	740

Nature of new cases nursed:—

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	539
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Gynaecological	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Visits for the purpose of administering injections were as follows:—

Insulin	...	...	2,993	Ceporin	...	...	85
Penicillin	...	...	338	Morphine	...	...	329
Anahaemin	...	...	51	Synkavite	...	...	43
Imferon	...	...	371	Durabolin	...	...	30
Cytamen	...	...	2,389	Parentrovite	...	...	78
Streptomycin	...	...	513	Acth	...	...	183
Mersalyl	...	...	170	Largactil	...	...	9
Jectofer	...	...	443	Phenobarb (Sol)	...	...	42
Crystamycin	...	...	65	Becosyn	...	...	44
Viomycin	...	...	107	Folvite	...	...	36
Prednisolone	...	...	35	Demoral	...	...	18
Cyclimorph	...	...	90				

581 articles were issued on loan during 1966.

MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

Under this scheme, 9 seriously ill patients suffering from malignant disease were attended by nurses and nursing assistants employed for this purpose. The service was much appreciated by patients and relatives.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Nine midwives were employed during 1966, seven by Greenock Corporation and two by Greenock District Nursing Association. Two midwives attended a Refresher Course in Edinburgh.

Pupil midwives continue to attend at the Public Health Department to receive training. They attend at least 5 confinements and 4 child welfare clinics. 19 sets of Cyprane type Trilene apparatus are available for use. All midwives are qualified to administer these analgesics.

The total number of domiciliary births in Greenock during 1966 was 238, which included 2 stillbirths.

The following are some relevant figures of the work carried out under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme:—

Number of Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	3,120
Number of Post-natal visits (routine)	...	...	...	...	3,265

The following is a table of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Number of Domiciliary confinements attended by Midwife under National Health Service arrangements				No. of Hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the domiciliary midwife.	No. of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwife.
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total	Doctor in attendance at birth		
—	238	238	9	—	232

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

All premature babies born in the district were removed to Rankin Memorial Hospital Premature Baby Unit.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births during the year 1966 was 85 (46 males, 39 females). This was 14 less than the number in 1965. The quinquennial average is 88. As in the past, assistance was given to unmarried expectant mothers by arranging for hospital confinement if the home conditions were not satisfactory.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of stillbirths in Greenock (corrected for transfers)	...	29
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	... ..	19
Stillbirth rate for Scotland per 1,000 total births	... ..	16

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Hazards of Birth	Causes pre-existing at birth	
	Foetal Abnormality	Maternal, Placental & Foetal Conditions
Breech presentation 2	Anencephalus ... 6	A.P.H. 8 Toxaemia ... 2 Other causes ... 11
Total — 2	Total — 6	Total — 21

INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	...	39
Number of deaths of infants under one month old (neo-natal deaths)	26			
Number of deaths of infants between one month and twelve months (post neo-natal deaths)	...	...	...	13

			Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Rate	Post Neo-natal Rate
Greenock	...	...	27	18	9
Scotland	...	...	23	15	8

The following table shows the Infant Mortality rate for Greenock and Scotland from 1944 to 1966 and as the Infant Mortality rate is composed of two groups (a) neo-natal deaths; and (b) post neo-natal deaths. the table has been extended to show comparative figures of these groups for Greenock and Scotland:—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Neo-natal Mortality Rate		Post neo-natal Mortality Rate	
	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland
1944	81	65	33	33	48	32
1945	74	56	34	28	40	28
1946	62	54	35	30	27	24
1947	64	56	32	28.5	32	27.5
1948	61	45	27	25	34	20
1949	52	41	26	23	26	18
1950	48	39	23	23	25	16
1951	36	37	22	22	14	15
1952	36	35	13	22	23	13
1953	34	31	26	19	8	12
1954	43	31	26	21	17	10
1955	37	30	22	20	15	10
1956	41	29	27	19	14	10
1957	33	29	20	20	13	9
1958	36	28	21	19	15	9
1959	35	28	24	19	11	9
1960	31	26	27	18	4	8
1961	27	26	22	18	5	8
1962	33	27	21	18	12	9
1963	24	26	16	17	8	9
1964	24	24	15	16.4	9	7.6
1965	24	23	18	16	6	7
1966	27	23	18	15	9	8

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 month

Certified Cause of Death	TIME OF DEATH					Total
	Within 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	
Immaturity	12	7	1	—	—	20
Asphyxia and Atelectasis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Foetal Deformity	1	1	2	—	—	4
Other Diseases of Infancy	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total Deaths	13	9	4	—	—	26

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 year old

Certified Cause of Death	Neo-Natal	Post Neo-Natal	Total
Immaturity	20	—	20
Foetal Deformity	4	6	10
Asphyxia and atelectasis	1	1	2
Other diseases of Infancy	1	1	2
Respiratory Infections ...	—	4	4
Accidental Suffocation ...	—	1	1
Total	26	13	39

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

A monthly meeting takes place of the Problem Families Committee which was originally set up in 1953 under the auspices of the Problem Families Sub-Committee of the Corporation. This Committee is attended by Corporation Officials and by representatives of external organisations who are interested in the problem. A free interchange of information takes place at such meetings whereby mutual assistance is given by dealing with the problem presented by each case. The following are in attendance, or are represented at such meetings:—

Medical Officer of Health
 Chief Sanitary Inspector
 Property Manager
 Superintendent Nursing Officer
 Principal Probation Officer
 Officer of the R.S.S.P.C.C.
 Children's Officer
 Welfare Officer
 Area Manager, Ministry of Social Security
 Manager, Ministry of Labour and National Service
 Clerk to the Education Committee
 Burgh Organiser of the W.R.V.S.
 Chief Constable

Since the meetings commenced thirteen years ago, 66 problem families have come under review, and in 53 cases improvement has been achieved. Inevitably certain families are capable of achieving little improvement in their social circumstances despite all manner of encouragement and help, this is particularly true of those families characterised by low mental endowment. In such cases, efforts are concentrated upon general supervision with such assistance, advice and encouragement as may be necessary.

WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued satisfactorily during the year. There were six fixed centres as follows:—Health and Welfare Department Office, Wellpark Clinic, Craigieknowes Clinic, Hillend Clinic, Rankin Park Clinic and Elizabeth Martin Clinic. The W.R.V.S. organisation also distributed Welfare Foods from a van in the Gibbshill district and from their headquarters at Seafeld House.

The quantities supplied during 1965 and 1966 were as follows:—

Foods	1965	1966
National Dried Milk	39,503 tins	25,411 tins
Orange Juice	17,891 bottles	20,111 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	2,889 bottles	2,467 bottles
Vitamins A and D	876 packets	915 packets

DOMESTIC HELPS

The public demand for this useful service is being maintained as the figures given below will testify. Such helps are provided in the event of a domiciliary confinement, or of illness.

	No. of Helps		Type of Case		Total
	WholeTime	Part Time	Confinements	Illness	
1952	—	10	32	58	90
1953	—	5	25	26	51
1954	—	8	34	42	76
1955	—	10	20	55	75
1956	—	11	35	56	91
1957	—	11	30	60	90
1958	—	11	26	62	88
1959	—	15	41	84	125
1960	—	14	29	70	99
1961	—	14	33	91	124
1962	—	14	24	110	134
1963	10	32	36	157	193
1964	11	51	38	225	263
1965	9	71	24	278	302
1966	3	83	21	291	312

The 291 “illness” cases in 1966 included 256 elderly and infirm persons for whom domestic help was provided.

In 1966 a total of 95,752 hours was worked by Domestic Helps, an average of 307 hours per patient.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1966 the Health and Welfare Department continued its efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to aid those who suffer from this disease.

The number of new cases notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 35 of whom 20 were males and 15 females.

The peak incidence occurred in males over 55 years of age although 4 of the cases occurred between 15 and 24 years. In females the peak incidence was between 15 and 24 years.

TABLE A—Figures for confirmed new cases for the period 1955-1966:—

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1955	106	20
1956	87	10
1957	71	15
1958	107	10
1959	60	10
1960	45	5
1961	35	11
1962	46	7
1963	46	7
1964	27	4
1965	31	10
1966	35	6

Table B.

The number of cases confirmed during 1966 classified by age groups and site of disease:—

Form	Sex	AGE GROUPS									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	4	1	3	1	6	5	20
	F.	—	1	1	6	—	3	3	1	—	15
Total Respiratory		—	1	1	10	1	6	4	7	5	35
Abdominal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningeal	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miliary Tuberculosis ...	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superficial Glands	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Genito-Urinary Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Non-Respiratory Total		—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Table C.

Classification by age and sex of total number of verified cases of tuberculosis known to have their homes within the Burgh:—

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory	M.	—	2	7	29	35	57	59	59	46	294
	F.	—	1	15	24	57	69	38	14	9	227
Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	4	6	9	6	3	—	28
	F.	—	—	1	4	9	10	5	4	6	39

TABLE D

Classification of cases resident within the Burgh who received institutional treatment during the year:—

	In hospital on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in hospital	In hospital on Dec. 31st
Under 15 years—					
M.	—	—	—	—	—
F.	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years—					
M.	1	12	9	—	4
F.	3	14	8	1	8
45 years and over—					
M.	10	17	18	4	5
F.	—	5	4	—	1
TOTAL	14	48	39	5	18

B.C.G. Vaccination

Infants—All parents in the Burgh are offered B.C.G. vaccination for their newly born children and this is carried out regularly at the Rankin Memorial Hospital where a member of the medical staff of this Department carries out such vaccinations weekly. During 1966, 1,088 infants were vaccinated against tuberculosis at the hospital of which number 795 were babies whose mothers were normally resident within the Burgh. The remaining 293 babies vaccinated were born to mothers residing outwith the Burgh and in each case the Medical Officer of Health of their home area was notified. The parents of infants born at home are advised that B.C.G. vaccination is desirable and is available at the maternity and child welfare clinics. During the year 430 babies were vaccinated in this way.

Other Groups—B.C.G. is offered to “High risk” groups in the population, i.e. nurses, medical students, and contacts of known cases. Particular attention is paid to school children in the age group 13-15 years, who are collectively known as “School Leavers”.

In all cases, other than infants under the age of two months, B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by Mantoux testing and negative reactors are offered vaccination.

Full details are given in the following table:—

TABLE E

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated during 1966	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	2	2	2	1	7	13
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	550	593	446	489	446	489
(b) Infant Scheme	—	—	—	—	825	693
(5) Others	19	13	11	7	24	12
(6) Totals	571	608	459	497	1302	1207

Table F—Percentage of school leavers mantoux positive. Greenock compared to the whole of Scotland (1956-1966):—

Year	Greenock	Scotland
1956	36.6%	28%
1957	31.4%	27%
1958	41.7%	26%
1959	39.1%	20%
1960	33.0%	19%
1961	25.6%	18%
1962	18.0%	18%
1963	18.7%	17%
1964	13.5%	16%
1965	19.5%	17%
1966	18.3%	Not available

Those children who showed a positive mantoux were given a chest X-ray. The results of the X-ray of these children were as follows:—

No abnormality	177
A healed primary lesion	8
Lesions requiring further examination ...	13
Defaulters	10

Contact Tracing

Whenever a new case of Tuberculosis is reported to the Medical Officer of Health, the home is subsequently visited by a Health Visitor and arrangements are made for the Mantoux testing as appropriate and chest X-ray of all other members of the family and also close family contacts. Negative reactors to the Tuberculin test are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Where a previously unsuspected case of Tuberculosis is discovered by this method of contact tracing, arrangements for treatment are made. Where it appears that the new case of open tuberculosis has been working in surroundings or circumstances which might carry a risk to other persons at the same place of work, the management concerned is contacted and arrangements are made for the X-ray examination of all who have been working in contact with the patient.

Social Services

The various social services for persons suffering from tuberculosis were continued during 1966.

The Ministry of Social Security helped patients under certain circumstances. The Health and Welfare Department, in cases recommended by the Chest Physician, can provide assistance in the form of free milk and also the supply of bed and bedding in accordance with a graduated scale of charges. During 1966 no cases were supplied with beds and/or bedding, and an average of 3 patients per month were in receipt of free milk.

Re-housing

Where a case of tuberculosis occurs in an overcrowded household, the Medical Officer of Health may recommend rehousing to a larger house. The purpose of such recommendation is to allow a tuberculous person to have a room to himself or herself whereby the risk of spread of the infection to persons who might otherwise have to sleep in close proximity to the case is reduced. In all, during the year, a total of 5 families were re-housed in this manner.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

Cigarette smoking appears to be one of the many factors associated with lung cancer, bronchitis and arterial thrombosis, all of which bring about much ill health and an earlier death than would otherwise be expected from the normal process of ageing. There is little doubt that the general health of heavy cigarette smokers would be greatly improved by a reduction in the numbers consumed. A reduction in the amount of tobacco consumed would greatly benefit the general health of the population.

EPILEPSY: CEREBRAL PALSY

Arrangements for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the above conditions have continued as in previous years. Children under school age are referred by their own doctor to consultants or suitable clinics for treatment. School children are under regular observation by the school medical officers. On leaving school, appropriate information is made available to the local youth employment officer to assist in placing handicapped persons in suitable employment. Occupational therapy for the home-bound is provided by the Department's handcraft instructor.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Department continued throughout 1966 to instruct the public in the maintenance of good health and the prevention of disease. Advice is given as and when the occasion presents itself—by the Doctors in the Clinics and in the Schools; by the Health Visitors in the Homes and Clinics and by the Nurses in the Schools. Appropriate publicity material was displayed in the Department, its clinics and elsewhere.

The co-operation of the public was constantly sought in immunising procedures designed to increase their own and their children's resistance to the dangerous diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

The Department maintains a continuous effort to keep the public reminded of the dangers existing in the home, especially to the aged and the very young. Posters and leaflets, supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, were prominently displayed in clinics, playgrounds and the Department itself, while a suitable selection was sent to general practitioners for display in their surgeries.

A Home Safety Section of the Greenock Accident Prevention Committee was formed in 1957, and at the same time a reporting procedure was inaugurated when general practitioners, local hospitals, the Fire Service, and the Police were requested to report the details of home accidents to this Department.

CHIROPODY

The Chiropody Clinic operated by the Corporation for persons of pensionable age in the Burgh has been working to full capacity during 1966, treatment was provided for elderly people on 5,564 occasions by the staff of two full-time Chiropodists.

WELFARE SERVICES

ELDERLY CITIZENS

(1) Housing

The Corporation have provided 216 small houses for elderly citizens—mainly in the lower flats of tenement blocks and by way of one-storey cottages designed for their special needs.

(2) Residential Accommodation

At the end of the year, some 200 elderly people were accommodated in local homes—The Little Sisters of the Poor; the Medical Aid Home; and the Corporation's Belleaire Home and Hillend House.

There is also the Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home with accommodation for about 60 retired seamen.

Three Greenock persons were also accommodated at Paisley Royal Infirmary Annexe and two at Ravenspark Hospital Annexe, Irvine.

(3) General Welfare of the Elderly

During the year the Department's Welfare Officers made 3,717 general welfare visits to senior citizens, of 70 years of age and over, including 343 initial visits to those who had attained 70 years of age during the year and including also 75 visits to aged persons admitted to the Royal Infirmary because of home accidents. The purpose of these latter visits is to ascertain if these elderly people are able to resume normal activity following return home from hospital and if not to arrange such services as they may require because of possible permanent incapacity.

Referrals to other agencies are made as necessary to meet special needs that may arise e.g., Home Help; Chiropody; Meals on Wheels; Luncheon Clubs; Voluntary Visitors; Coast and Country Outings, etc. The visitation service is greatly appreciated by the old people as it enables them to communicate special needs to someone accepted by them as a responsible confidant.

(4) Registration and Inspection of Old People's Homes

No new Voluntary Home was registered during the year and conditions in all Homes in the Burgh were found by inspection to be satisfactory.

(5) Temporary Accommodation

During 1966 there were the usual minor incidents but only one of larger proportion—a fire at 64 Ann Street where several households were affected. The department gave those concerned every assistance required, but in no case was it necessary to provide temporary accommodation as relatives and friends were able to meet this particular need.

(6) Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Urgent Care

In no case during 1966 was it necessary to take compulsory action in this regard.

(7) Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital

It is the duty of the Health and Welfare Department to arrange for the protection of the property of persons unable to do so for themselves and who have no friends or relatives to do this for them. Such matters as collection of pension or other benefit, payment of rent and insurance, and storage of furniture are attended to as necessary.

(8) Interments

During the year 10 persons were interred at the instance of the Department as no relatives or friends of the deceased persons were found either to make the necessary arrangements or with funds available to give instructions.

In 4 cases whole or part recovery of costs was possible.

These figures include arrangements on behalf of local hospitals when patients die without friends or relatives but with sufficient resources to meet costs.

(9) General Welfare Services

During 1966 the number of general welfare cases dealt with by the Welfare Section of the Department approximated 1,700. The high incidence of unemployment in the Burgh continues to bring many people to the Department seeking assistance in dealing with difficulties and debts of various kinds. Other factors such as personal and family problems and accommodation needs were as constant as in previous years and the officers were called upon to carry out frequent visitations to many homes and at various hours in an attempt to relieve these difficulties. It may be recorded that the excellent liaison between the Department and various voluntary agencies in the town continues to make it possible to accord some measure of practical help to many of the people concerned—including gifts of used furniture and other effects kindly offered to the Department by various people.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(10) Blind Persons

(a) Register

The following summary shows the total number of blind persons at the end of the year registered under the Act with the Corporation.

Age groups of all blind persons on Register:—

			Males	Females	Total
2 to 4 years ...	...	...	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	...	...	2	1	3
16 to 17 years	...	...	1	—	1
18 to 20 years	...	...	1	2	3
21 to 29 years	...	...	4	4	8
30 to 39 years	...	...	2	3	5
40 to 49 years	...	...	6	4	10
50 to 59 years	...	...	13	11	24
60 to 64 years	...	...	8	10	18
65 to 69 years	...	...	10	15	25
70 years and over	...	...	45	72	117
			92	122	214

Twelve males and twenty-eight females were registered during the year.

It will be observed that those 70 years and over form 54% of the total.

The domiciliary services for blind persons continue to be provided by the Society for the Blind in Glasgow and the West of Scotland who supply a Home Visitor/Teacher (Braille, Moon and Handcrafts, etc.) for the Greenock and Port Glasgow areas.

(b) Residence

The number of blind persons in various types of dwellings was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
In Private Dwellings	82	112	194
In Homes providing care and attention	3	8	11
In Hospitals	4	1	5
In Lodging Houses	1	—	1
In Residential Schools	2	1	3
	—	—	—
	92	122	214
	—	—	—

(c) Home Visitation and Teaching

During the year, a total of 621 visits were made to Greenock cases and figures under the heading of teaching are as follows:—

(d) Braille and Moon-Readers and Tuition

	Males	Females	Total
No. of Greenock readers registered with Libraries for the Blind	13	3	16
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Braille Type	5	3	8
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Moon Type	3	1	4

(e) Wireless and Talking Books

The Wireless for the Blind Fund was able to meet all demands. Repairs and re-issue of used sets assisted in maintaining the full supply. All registered blind persons are in receipt of a free licence.

There are 19 talking-book machines and tapes in use in Greenock and specially manufactured long playing records are obtainable from the National Library for the Blind in London. The talking-book machines are extremely suitable for elderly blind persons who have been in the habit of reading a great deal and who, by reason of age, being bedridden or housebound, find it difficult to learn Braille or Moon.

(f) Holidays

Holiday accommodation for the blind is provided at appropriate Homes in Dunoon, Rothesay and Ayr, and 4 Greenock blind persons availed themselves of this facility during the season.

(g) Handcraft Classes

During the winter months classes were held in the Greenbank Centre with an average attendance of 12 blind persons who undertook various light handcrafts.

(h) General Social Activities, Entertainments, Outings

Greenbank was also used as a social centre for the blind when choral work and reading from popular books by sighted volunteers were practiced. The average attendance at these meetings was around 50. There was also a monthly concert and the annual outing to Millport was attended by upwards of 100 of the local blind together with their guides.

(i) Employment

The employment, etc., position of all registered blind persons over the age of 16 years was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
In workshops for the blind	7	1	8
Employed in open industry	5	—	5
Home Workers	—	—	—
Undergoing training for sheltered employment	—	—	—
Undergoing training for open industry	1	—	1
Arrangements for training pending	—	—	—
In Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	—	—	—
Not capable of employment	22	3	25
Not available for employment (Housewives, retired persons, etc.)	55	117	172
Available for employment ...	—	—	—
	90	121	211

(j) Sheltered Employment

All blind persons capable of training and employment are entitled to register as disabled persons with the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry meets the cost of industrial rehabilitation and training, and this is normally carried out at Alwyn House, Ceres, and at either Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, or the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind. The Workshops in Glasgow, owned and managed by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the various local authorities in the West of Scotland, are approved by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose of providing sheltered employment for blind persons. Trainees there received allowances from the Ministry and serve an apprenticeship of five years; in respect of all trained workers, the Ministry of Labour pays

a grant to the Committee amounting to 75% of the expenses incurred by them in providing employment facilities, subject to a maximum per capita grant at the rate of £100 per annum. 3 Greenock Persons (7 males, 1 female) were employed in the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind and 1 male was employed in the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind at Inverness.

(k) Wages and Conditions

The present Scheme of Wages and Conditions governing the training and employment of blind persons in Scottish Sheltered Workshops was drawn up by the Joint Industrial Advisory Committee for Scottish Institutions for the Blind.

(1) Employment in Open Industry

Increasing emphasis is being placed upon the absorption of trained blind workers into open industry; during the past five years this has been carried out successfully locally in the following cases, the employees earning the normal wage rate for the job:—

	M.	F.	T.
Upholsterer	—	—	—
Telephone Operators ...	4	—	4
Fitter and Assembler ...	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	5	—	5
	—	—	—

(m) Education

There is 1 blind child under the age of 16 being educated at St. Vincent's School, Glasgow, 1 at Condover Hall, Shrewsbury and 1 at the Royal Blind School, Edinburgh.

(11) Partially Sighted Persons

Some partially sighted persons living in Greenock were also visited by the Home Teacher and most of them take part in the social activities of the blind.

(12) Deaf and Dumb Persons

Welfare services to the deaf and hard of hearing are conducted under the auspices of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Deaf and Dumb but a local committee is responsible for the local Mission and has representation on the Board of Directors in Glasgow as has also Greenock Corporation.

The Rev. J. S. Lochrie of Glasgow is responsible for the spiritual welfare of the deaf in Greenock and Mr David Porter for the provision of welfare services in addition to his former responsibility as Mr Lochrie's assistant in Paisley and District. Mrs Miller continued her part-time work with the assistance of a team of specialist welfare officers for the deaf.

As deafness prevents participation in normal public worship the deaf require a special form of Church Service. Weekly Services are conducted in Greenbank Mission by Mr Porter through speech, finger spelling and signs. These Services are well attended and at Communion Services the little Church is often filled to capacity.

Home visitation was carried out to the 60 adults and to those children known to the Mission when family and personal problems were dealt with. Advice and assistance was given in a wide variety of difficulties by the Mission staff specially qualified to communicate with the deaf.

Interpretation was provided in hospitals, doctors' surgeries, lawyers' offices and on other occasions when it has been of the utmost importance that the deaf should be completely understood.

In the sphere of employment, the Mission Welfare Officer is able to assist the Ministry of Labour staff and to make direct approaches to employers on behalf of individuals who are deaf or who are both deaf and dumb. Despite the high level of unemployment in Greenock, only one deaf person known to the Mission remained out of work.

Deafness tends to isolate its victims from their social activities and severely limits and distorts the personality unless the barriers of deafness are adequately broken down. Greenock Mission provides a Community Centre at Greenbank, Kelly Street, in which deafness is no handicap and where with the assistance of Welfare Officers the deaf are able to provide their own recreations, badminton, chess, draughts, table-tennis; also relaxed conversation and special events such as dances. In this atmosphere the strained isolation of deafness disappears and men and women suffering from this handicap return to life refreshed, renewed and satisfied.

(13) Crippled and Other Classes of Handicapped Persons

Occupational Therapy and General Visitation:—

At the end of the year there were 77 persons with various types of physical handicap on this particular register.

The officer charged with the special duty of visiting these people and training them in various aspects of handcraft instruction made 1131 visits in the course of the year and gave handcraft instruction to an average of 38 persons per month. The usual afternoon class was held each Thursday at Hillend Clinic where there was an average attendance of 14.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The important factors in this particular regard are the work of the maternity and child welfare staff of the Department in making early ascertainment of maladjustment in young children and in emphasising to parents the importance of good care and training of sub-normal children and where necessary, calling in the assistance of specialist services.

The Home Help Service also does much to alleviate distress resulting from mental deterioration, particularly among elderly persons.

Psychiatric Clinic

Accommodation in the Wellpark Clinic is rented to the Renfrewshire Mental Hospitals Board and consultative sessions are held there by Dr. R. Haig Mitchell, Physician Superintendent, Ravenscraig Hospital and Dr. J. Moffat, Consultant Psychiatrist. This important aspect of preventive work reduces pressure on hospital accommodation by enabling many affected people to continue in community life and preventing former patients having to return to hospital. There is close liaison between the Department and staff at Ravenscraig Hospital in regard to local health authority community services to the mentally ill and this partnership has proved to be most beneficial to those attending for treatment.

(a) Mental Illness

In regard to emergency and/or formal admissions, the services of this Department are only required if there is no relative of the patient available or willing to make the application. During 1966 227 Greenock persons (125 males and 102 females) were admitted to Ravenscraig Hospital. 223 persons (113 males and 110 females) were discharged and 28 persons (11 males and 17 females) died.

(b) Guardianship Cases

Local Health Authority Mental Health Officers and Responsible Medical Officers have the responsibility to visit mentally ill patients under guardianship and of seeing that the regulations appertaining to them are carried out. Two patients are boarded-out in Arran and one within the Burgh. They were medically examined every three months and visited by the Mental Health Officer on two occasions during the year. Over the year, the Department's staff made 1,497 after-care visits to those under home guardianship or informal care.

(c) Voluntary Work

The "Monday Club" organised by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health in Seafeld House has shown itself to be a welcome innovation and various types of indoor recreation are available to some 14 former patients of Ravenscraig Hospital who attend regularly.

Mental Deficiency

(a) Institutional Care

There were 75 mental defectives (46 males and 29 females) under care in institutions at the end of 1966. During the year, 2 males were admitted to this form of care.

(b) Guardianship

Eighteen certified defectives (13 males and 5 females) were under local guardianship at the end of the year and 5 males and 3 females under guardianship outwith the Burgh. The Department's Mental Health Officers and Responsible Medical Officers made 571 visits to the 162 certified and uncertified defectives on the Register.

(c) Supervision

The number of visits to each case varies according to need. Advice and practical help (directly or indirectly) is accorded as necessary and the visits are greatly appreciated by both patients and guardians.

This visitation and supervision is applied particularly to those between 16 and 30 years of age to ensure that every facility available to further their interests is made known to them and arranged as required.

6 children (4 males and 2 females) under 16 years of age were being visited at the end of the year.

Supervision in this field entails close co-operation with other bodies such as the Mental Welfare Commission in Edinburgh and at local level, the mentally handicapped division of Glenburn School and the Auchmead Junior Occupation Centre. These two educational establishments notify to the Health and Welfare Department and to the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health, the names and addresses of school leavers together with assessment of their capabilities and needs so that the Department's officers can advise or assist guardians accordingly.

Eight new cases (5 males and 3 females) under school age were notified during the year. There is co-operation too, with the Ministry of Labour in relation to finding work for those who are employable and useful information in the defectives' interest is passed on as occasion arises to such other departments as Police and Probation.

(d) Voluntary Work

During the year the Greenock Voluntary Association for Mental Health again made some 200 visits to former pupils of Glenburn School and continued to run the Argyle Club for mentally handicapped girls over school age on three afternoons each week. This club attracts a regular attendance of about 24 girls who take part in simple occupational pursuits and engage in social pastimes such as singing, dancing and playing games.

The Centre for young mentally handicapped children at the Corporation's Hillend Clinic and conducted under the auspices of the local branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children catered for about 12 of these children on Wednesdays and Fridays throughout the year. They were looked after by voluntary lady attendants working on a rota system of duty and the great value of this

creche is in relieving the mothers of the care of the children for two days each week, the mothers concerned appreciating the facilities provided very much indeed.

The local Council of Social Service supplied the transport to and from this creche and also to and from the "Monday" and "Argyle" Clubs mentioned above.

(e) Training and Occupation

Mentally handicapped children unable to profit from education in the special school but able to respond to occupational training suited to their special needs are provided for by the Education Authority at Auchmead Centre.

Responsibility for domiciliary services for those above school age is laid on the local health authority and premises rented from the Y.W.C.A. at 2 Kelly Street, are the locus for this service to male defectives in the district who attend from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and are provided with a three course, mid-day lunch at a cost to each trainee of 1/3d per day. These meals, which are subsidised by the Corporation, are obtained from a nearby works canteen and are transported to the Centre by members of the local branch of W.R.V.S. The pupils attending the centre—about 26 of them attend regularly each day—are supervised and trained in various handicrafts by Mr Fitzgerald, the supervisor, and his assistant, Mr Cameron.

The annual camp at Arran for the trainees was again held in June. Subsidised by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health and organised in conjunction with Mr Fitzgerald, this camp provides a beneficial change of scenery to which the trainees look forward eagerly each year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

SESSION 1965-66

The routine medical inspection of all school entrants, and of children born in 1956, 1952 and 1949 were carried out. The seven year olds (born in 1958) had vision and hearing tests only. Children in the Nursery Class at Craigieknowes School were examined twice, and 113 children were examined before setting out to Residential Camp Schools.

The school nurses carried out their regular duties, preparing children for medical examination, inspecting them for cleanliness, possible ailments and infections, and paying home visits where necessary.

Despite the efforts spent by the nurses in supervision and advice, the number of children with nit infestation remained high and it would still appear that although many parents appear willing to apply D.D.T. solution to their children's hair they find the removal of the nits too tedious and difficult.

Headmasters continued to bring forward for examination children causing concern and especially those with a bad record of absenteeism.

The continued co-operation of head teachers and their staffs in the local schools is greatly appreciated.

SCHOOLS IN THE BURGH OF GREENOCK—SESSION 1965-66

Average Number of Children on the Rolls

Ordinary School	14,215
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Routine (Systematic) Examinations (Doctor and Nurse)	Exam.	
	1st	2nd

Number of children examined:—

Nursery Class (Craigieknowes)	...	...	...	29	13
Entrants (5 years old plus)	...	...	1,259		
Second Age Group (9 years plus)	...	...	1,250		
Third Age Group (13 years plus)	1,123		
Secondary Schools Age Group (16 years plus)			229		

Totals	3,861	29	13
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7 Year Old Age Group (Vision and Hearing only)	1,080
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Grand Total	4,941
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Defects discovered at Routine Examinations:—

Number of children with defects of vision and/or teeth	97	—	—
Number of children with minor defects (other than above where complete recovery anticipated within a few weeks)	962	11	6
Number of children with more serious defects	233	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1,292	11	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Note: The parents of children suffering from a defect other than dental caries were informed or advised. Advice and treatment in the case of dental caries are the care of the School Dental Department.

Non-Routine Examinations (Nurse)

Treatment required and parent informed ...	4,679
No action required	5,712
	<hr/>
Total ...	10,391
	<hr/>

Principal Defects found at Non-Routine Examinations:—

Uncleanliness of Head	1,692		
Uncleanliness of Body	355		
Unsatisfactory condition of clothing	407		
Unsatisfactory condition of footgear	106		
	<hr/>		2,560
Defects of vision ... ..	...	...	370
Other defects ... ..	...	...	1,749
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total ... ..	...	...	4,679
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Re-examinations (Nurse)	2,378		

Examinations for Special Purposes

(a) For Employment Licences (Doctor)	43
(b) For Residential Camp Schools (Dr. & Nurse)	113
(c) Re-examinations Camp Schools (Nurse)	222
(d) Home Visits (Nurse)	247

Doctor's Inspection Clinic:—

Number of Special Cases examined	726
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Minor Ailments Clinic:—

Number of Attendances	7,608 = 1,405 Children
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Nature of Cases:—

(I) Cuts, Bruises, Injuries, etc.	232 = 96 Children
(II) Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat	435 = 158 Children
(III) Diseases of Eye	253 = 92 Children
(IV) Diseases of Skin	6,688 = 1,059 Children

GREENOCK BURGH SCHOOLS—SESSION 1965-66—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll	Cuts, Bruises, etc.		Ear, Nose and Throat		Eye		Skin		Totals	
		Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.
The Academy	1134	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ardgowan	538	—	—	2	2	1	3	7	25	10	30
Craigieknowes	475	10	30	7	23	4	16	59	445	80	514
Finnart	640	—	—	6	11	4	8	27	117	37	136
High	854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highlanders' Academy	457	—	—	9	15	—	—	17	86	26	101
Hillend	215	—	—	2	9	—	—	7	45	9	54
King's Glen	471	11	19	11	28	22	38	95	613	139	698
The Lady Alice	510	1	5	5	7	—	—	10	45	16	57
Ladyburn	552	4	7	14	31	2	3	41	197	61	238
Larkfield	498	5	8	5	15	12	42	52	295	74	360
Mearns Street	550	3	5	12	56	3	13	36	290	54	364
The Mount	593	4	8	4	15	9	37	49	380	66	440
Ravensraig	221	2	3	3	9	2	9	22	125	29	146
Springfield	539	13	31	8	19	3	5	108	708	132	763
St. Andrew's	603	5	11	7	16	3	7	48	327	63	361
St. Columba's	970	—	—	5	8	—	—	4	30	9	38
St. Gabriel's	310	9	26	15	34	5	14	53	298	82	372
St. Joseph's	712	—	—	3	9	1	2	34	163	38	174
St. Kenneth's	607	3	7	13	30	2	2	56	292	74	331
St. Laurence	394	8	22	3	10	1	3	49	306	61	341
St. Mary's Patrick Street	880	7	17	4	21	2	6	75	496	88	540
St. Mary's Annexe (Loretto)	606	—	—	5	19	3	8	55	440	63	467
St. Mary's East Shaw St.	653	1	1	1	4	1	7	13	114	16	126
St. Mary's, Captain St.	233	—	—	1	4	3	8	14	91	18	103
St. Mungo's	—	10	32	12	38	9	22	121	715	152	807
St. Saviour's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	45	7	45
Totals	14215	96	232	158	435	92	253	1059	6688	1405	7608

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The staff of the Port Health Authority dealt with 211 ships, of which 113 arrived direct from the oceans, 24 via other ports in Britain, 41 from continental ports, 14 newly constructed ships and 19 estuarial.

30 of the ocean going ships were liners including the school cruise ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Excluding the cruise ships 4,204 passengers were landed of whom 3,662 were British, 265 Commonwealth and 277 aliens.

19 cases of illness were encountered, 6 of an infectious nature but none quarantinable. 8 patients were removed to Greenock Hospitals.

17 ships arrived with invalid deratting or exemption certificates, of which 2 were allowed to proceed to their home ports to be dealt with. 47 deratting exemption certificates were granted including 13 to ships of new construction.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 9 rodent control certificates were issued to coastal vessels.

Other shipping work includes the inspection of estuarial vessels not exempt from carrying rodent control certificates. These are mostly tugs and summer passenger carrying ships laid up for the winter in Greenock harbours.

Three ships' crews who arrived by air from infected areas in Asia were kept under surveillance for the appropriate times. Such crews come to man ships newly built. Other individual arrivals from various parts of the world by air or sea and who are placed under surveillance by the air or seaport authorities at the places of arrival have the surveillance carried out by this department if they are resident in Greenock.

Examination of Commonwealth and Alien immigrants is carried out by the boarding port medical officers as and when requested by the immigration officers under the relevant legislation.

The port facilities of Greenock which have been less and less used over the past years will become more used in the near future when the proposals for a new container berth materialise.

FOOD SUPPLY

Mr A. M. M. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has kindly supplied the following information:—

Milk and Dairies

There is now only 1 dairy farm registered in terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, within the Burgh. At 31st December, 1966, there were 20 cows at this farm and of these 15 were in milk. The average gallonage being produced was 26 per day.

The registered dairies within the Burgh now number 167, an increase of 8 compared with 1965.

4 samples were taken from the local producer, one of which was unsatisfactory.

In addition samples were taken from other sources totalling 276 as follows:— Pasteurising Establishments 13; Wholesale and Retail Premises 209; Schools and School Kitchens 33; and Hospitals, Clinics, Canteens, etc., 21.

Further details of the samples were as follows:—

Designation of Milk	No. Taken	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
				Coliform Organ- isms	High Bact. Count	2 or more tests
Standard	50	31	19	—	12	7
Premium	11	7	4	2	1	1
Pasteurised	209	183	26	26	—	—
Rinsings	3	3	—	—	—	—
Public Health Samples	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total	276	227	49	28	13	8

Ice Cream

Samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

No. Taken	No. Satis- factory	No. Unsatis- factory	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
			Coliform Organisms	High Bacterial Count	2 or more tests
76	42	34	4	12	18

FOOD AND UNSOUND FOOD

In all during the year there were received from members of the public 43 complaints alleging that certain articles of food were unsound and unfit for human consumption, viz:—7 to aerated waters, 6 to bread, 3 to milk, cake, 2 to crisps, buttered rolls, pineapple cubes/slices, 1 each to cheese spread, sausages, mars bar, tablet, gammon meat pies, pie and chips, beef steak pie, ham and pork meat, lollipop, mincemeat, potted meat, braised beef steak, corned beef, baked beans, cheese biscuits, bacon and semolina.

In 14 instances it was found that there was no cause for complaint and as a result it was not necessary for this Department to take any action. In 28 instances action was taken by the Department to prevent a recurrence of the complaints while the remaining case was referred to the Food and Drugs Inspector.

The total quantities of unsound food seized in terms of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956, during the year amounted to 6,281 lbs. 1½ ozs. of which 4,623 lbs. 1 oz. were tinned foods. This work necessitated 131 visits of inspection being made.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following are the offensive trades within the Burgh:—

1. Public Slaughterhouse, with which the following are associated in buildings within the same curtilage:—
 - (a) The Greenock Hide, Skin and Tallow Co. Ltd., carrying on the business of Hide Factors;
 - (b) The Greenock and District Fleshers' Association carrying on the business of Tripe Cleaners.
2. The Shaw Water Chemical Works of British Charcoals and Macdonald Ltd. where large quantities of bones are dealt with in the manufacture of charcoal, artificial manure and certain by-products.
3. James Thomson & Sons, Fellmongers and Wool Merchants.

Inspection revealed that these businesses are being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

TOWN PLANNING

The following information was kindly supplied by Mr J. Watson, Burgh Architect and Town Planning Officer.

Control of Development

During the year 120 applications for planning permission in respect of residential, commercial, industrial and other developments, were investigated and reported, together with 41 applications for consent to display advertisements.

HOUSING

There were 995 houses under construction by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1966.

Mr R. L. Rankin, Master of Works, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

The following dwellings were erected by private enterprise during the year:—

Houses converted into flats	4
New houses	18
Reconstructed houses	1
	<hr/>
	23
	<hr/>

The following houses were completed during the year by the Local Authority:—

Mallard Crescent Development—26 3-apts. ...	26
Drumfrochar Road Development—28 3-apts. ...	28
Wren Road Development—3 2-apts., 41 3-apts. ...	44
Upper Bow Farm—36 2-apts., 128 3-apts. ...	164
	<hr/>
	262
	<hr/>

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following sewers were laid during the year:—

128 lineal yards of 6" diameter soil sewers.
1,627 lineal yards of 9" diameter soil sewers.
185 lineal yards of 12" diameter soil sewers.
40 lineal yards of 18" diameter soil sewers.
130 lineal yards of 6" diameter surface water sewers.
1,863 lineal yards of 9" diameter surface water sewers.
711 lineal yards of 12" diameter surface water sewers.
90 lineal yards of 18" diameter surface water sewers.
165 lineal yards of 48" diameter surface water sewers.
108 lineal yards of 60" diameter surface water sewers.

In addition, new manholes have been constructed on existing sewers and minor repair works have been carried out including clearing sewer chokages.

Regular cleaning and clearing out of burns and culverts was also carried out.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information was kindly provided by Mr John Leiper, Water Engineer:—

The supply of water for domestic use amounted to 1,781,200,000 gallons which is equivalent to 4,880,000 gallons per day or 68 gallons per head of the population per day.

The total water supplied for all purposes (excluding compensation supplies) amounted to 4,915,185,000 gallons equivalent to 13,466,000 gallons per day.

The whole of the filtered water supply continued to be chlorinated after filtration and the bacteriological analyses of the supplies showed the water to be satisfactory.

METEOROLOGY

The rainfall during the year recorded at Prospecthill Water Works amounted to 59.89 inches or 2.6% below the average for 75 years (1890-1964).

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours occurred on 17th December when 2.26 inches fell.

There were 155 dry days during the year.

Bright sunshine amounted to 1,162.9 hours compared with 1,253.7 hours during 1965.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Superintendent of the Abattoir, Mr D. Bogle, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the work carried out during the year 1966:—

Number and type of animals slaughtered:—

CLASS	Number slaughtered	Number affected with Tuberculosis	Whole Carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis	Parts of carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned for other Diseases	Parts of carcasses condemned for other Diseases
Bullocks....	2,192	—	—	—	1	4
Bulls	162	—	—	—	—	—
Cows	3,172	—	—	—	21	34
Heifers	1,405	—	—	—	3	3
Swine	2,265	—	—	—	4	12
Calves	459	—	—	—	6	2
Sheep	18,604	—	—	—	29	9
Total	28,259	—	—	—	64	64

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial condemnation of carcasses:—

Total Condemnations—Emaciation 19; Pyrexia 12; Decomposition 15; Immature 1; Carcinoma 2; Pyaemia 3; Peritonitis 5; Septic Pericarditis 1; Septic Pneumonia 1; Dropsy 3; Multiple Abscesses 1; Injuries 1.

Partial Condemnations—Injuries 43; Abscesses 5; Adhesions 7; Arthritis 1; Melanosis 1; Emaciation 7.

The approximate weight of meat and organs condemned during the year was 21 tons, 16 cwts., 2 qrs., 17 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following is a summary of work carried out under the above-mentioned Act:—

Inspections made for purpose of provisions as to health	210
Written Notices	2
Prosecutions	—
Defects Found	—
Defects Remedied	—

TABLE I—VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Deaths and Marriages:—

	Numbers Registered in District	Corrected Numbers		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Live Births (including illegitimate)	1,689	1,459	790	669
Illegitimate Births	83	85	46	39
Stillbirths	39	29	15	14
Marriages ...	642	—	—	—
Deaths	980	906	458	448

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected for Transfers)—REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1966

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE											ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population	
	Under 4 wks.											Both Sexes	Males Females		
	4 wks.	-11 mths.	1-4 mths.	5-11 mths.	1-4 yrs.	5-11 yrs.	1-4 yrs.	5-11 yrs.	1-4 yrs.	5-11 yrs.	1-4 yrs.				5-11 yrs.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	4	3	.097
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	1	...	1	.014
Syphilis and its Sequelae	1	1	...	.014
Dysentery, All Forms
Whooping Cough
Meningococcal Infections
Acute Poliomyelitis
Measles	1	...	1	.014
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	...	.014
Malignant Neoplasms of Respiratory System	55	47	8	.760
Malignant Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues
Other Malignant neoplasms	8	2	6	.110
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	100	36	64	1.38
Diabetes Mellitus
Anaemias	9	1	8	.124
Other General Diseases	4	1	3	.055
Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	146	43	103	2.02
Non-meningococcal Meningitis
Other Diseases of Nervous System	7	3	4	.097
Rheumatic Fever
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	6	3	3	.083
Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease	210	130	80	2.90
Degenerative heart disease	69	21	48	.053
Other Diseases of Heart	7	2	5	.097
Hypertensive Heart Disease	17	7	10	.235
Other Hypertensive Disease	6	5	...	.069
Other Circulatory Disease	23	8	15	.318
Influenza	8	2	6	.110
Carry forward	685	317	368	...

CAUSES OF DEATH	A G E												ALL AGES			Death-rate per 1,000 of population	
	85 and over												Both Sexes	Males	Females		
	Under 4 wks. 4 wks. mths.	4 wks.	1- 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 25	25- 35	35- 45	45- 55	55- 65	65- 75	75- 85					
Brought forward	—	2	4	1	2	4	4	22	52	123	202	189	80	685	327	368	.483
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	8	10	4	35	20	15	.063
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	17	14	3	48	41	7	.083
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	6	1	5	.089
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5	5	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.087
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	7	2	5	.083
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis (Except Diarrhoea of Newborn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	6	3	3	.083
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	6	4	2	.083
Other Diseases of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	6	2	4	.110
Other Digestive Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	8	2	6	.041
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	.097
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	7	7	—	.027
Infections of kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	7	4	3	.027
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	.041
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	.055
Other congenital malformations	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	.166
Birth Injuries, Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	.027
Infections of the Newborn	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy and Immaturity	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	5	.124
Unqualified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	2	5	.097
Senility without mention of psychosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	.041
Ill-Defined and Unknown Causes	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	8	—	.110
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Road Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	2	13	6	7	.180
Other Violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	1	9	6	3	.124
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	.041
All Causes	26	13	5	3	3	6	10	31	74	147	247	237	104	906	458	448	

**TABLE III.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000—
REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1966**

Year	Population	Death rate	Birth rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.28
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.98	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11
1952	77,048	11.6	18.6	36	0.36	0.07
1953	77,584	11.9	20.0	34	0.35	0.09
1954	77,533	12.4	20.6	43	0.37	0.06
1955	77,499	12.5	20.5	37	0.40	0.03
1951-1955	77,257	12.2	20.0	37	0.42	0.07
1956	77,748	11.8	20.9	41	0.23	0.04
1957	77,778	11.4	21.3	33	0.27	0.00
1958	77,967	11.3	20.5	36	0.21	0.00
1959	78,350	11.9	20.9	35	0.17	0.02
1960	78,069	12.2	21.2	31	0.18	0.00
1956-1960	77,982	11.7	21.0	35	0.21	0.01
1961	74,802	12.1	22.7	27	0.11	0.04
1962	74,607	13.2	22.8	33	0.15	0.00
1963	74,655	12.4	22.3	24	0.23	0.00
1964	74,492	11.7	22.5	24	0.09	0.05
1965	73,302	12.2	21.7	24	0.03	0.04
1966	72,388	12.5	20.2	27	0.10	0.01

TABLE IV.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966

MONTH	Anthrax	Cerebro spinal Fever	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute/Influenzal	Pneumonia, not Otherwise Notifiable	Poliomyelitis Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	TOTAL	
January	—	—	41	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	3	68	
February	—	3	11	—	10	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	7	—	2	64	
March	—	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	34	
April	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	32	
May	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	11	23	
June	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	33	
July	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	17	
August	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	16	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	7	—	—	7	48	
September	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	29	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	2	52	
October	—	—	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	83	3	4	—	—	7	—	—	1	9	—	2	139	
November	—	—	28	—	4	1	—	—	—	221	—	28	—	—	11	—	—	1	9	—	9	316	
December	—	—	52	—	19	—	—	—	—	176	1	17	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	10	288	
Total	1	4	177	—	50	2	4	—	—	541	14	60	1	1	98	36	—	2	16	53	1	53	1,114

TABLE V.

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year:—

Disease	Number Admitted
Anthrax	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	4
Chickenpox	3
Dysentery	12
Erysipelas	1
Food Poisoning	1
Measles	8
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	83
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	34
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Whooping Cough	2
Mumps	1
Paratyphoid B	1
Total	153

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES—1900-1966

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOPPING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.
1900-1904	4.33	0.32	6.98	2.58	0.28	28.43	12.74	0.36	2.92	4.54	0.58	13.25
1905-1909	2.15	0.10	4.79	0.82	0.15	19.35	14.30	0.40	2.73	4.02	0.57	14.09
1910-1914	5.69	0.22	3.56	1.44	0.14	12.02	18.93	0.55	3.06	5.49	0.44	8.51
1915-1919	2.73	0.20	2.58	1.27	0.10	8.09	13.41	0.67	5.31	5.68	0.41	7.25
1920-1924	2.34	0.04	1.80	1.45	0.07	5.34	15.01	0.61	3.05	8.42	0.36	3.73
1925-1929	2.28	0.02	0.85	2.79	0.09	3.79	12.68	0.30	2.06	5.51	0.29	4.57
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.64	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.23	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.44	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	2.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	14.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	14.58	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.14
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
1952	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.01	0.18	5.41	0.01	0.24
1953	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.02	0.47
1954	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00
1955	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
1956	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.95	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.00
1957	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.13	0.48	8.86	0.04	0.44
1958	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.39	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
1959	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00
1960	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.00
1961	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
1962	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.01	0.68
1963	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	0.13	0.18	3.60	0.00	0.00
1964	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00
1965	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.36	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00
1966	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47	0.01	0.18	0.73	0.00	0.00

